Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

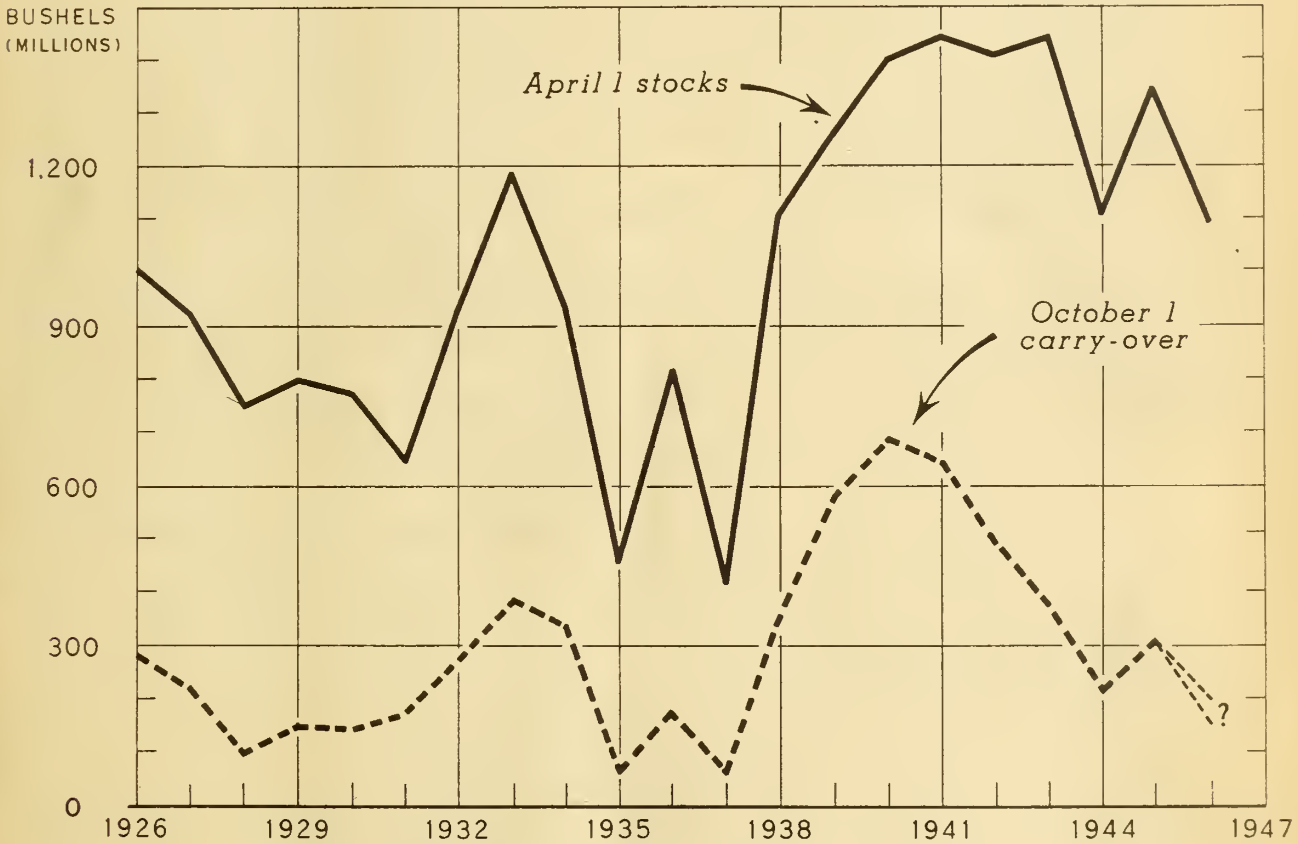
FDS - 80 BAE APRIL - MAY - JUNE 1946

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
LIBRARY
☆ MAY 20 1946 ☆
ATLANTA BRANCH
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

In This Issue:

FOREIGN TRADE IN FEED, 1945
FISH MEAL PRODUCTION, MONTHLY, 1929-45

CORN: APRIL 1 STOCKS AND CARRY-OVER AT END OF SEASON, 1926-46*



*FARM, TERMINAL MARKET, AND GOVERNMENT OWNED STOCKS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45933 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Year to year changes in stocks of corn remaining on farms and at terminal markets on April 1 - half way point of the corn crop year - is an indicator of changes in the corn carry-over on October 1 following. Carry-over of corn on October 1 this year will be substantially below carry-over last year and probably will be the lowest since October 1, 1937.

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

PRICES

Item	Unit	1944		1945		1946	
		Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	115.5	115.5	114.9	115.4	120.8	121.0
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	114.0	115.0	107.0	107.0	114.0	116.0
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	80.5	80.5	77.2	69.5	81.1	79.0
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	79.3	79.5	76.8	68.2	78.7	78.7
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	79.3	79.4	74.0	71.0	75.1	76.1
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	134.5	134.9	127.0	118.6	133.9	134.1
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	110.0	111.0	104.0	99.4	114.0	116.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	210.0	214.0	173.0	175.0	232.0	240.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	165.2	164.0	166.3	165.7	172.0	172.1
Rye, No. 2, Minneapolis	"	123.5	127.1	127.2	133.9	235.9	269.6
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	32.50	32.50	30.50	24.00	29.00	29.00
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	16.00	16.20	18.10	16.90	16.30	15.00
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	"	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75
Chicago	"	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80	39.80
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	"	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	1/45.50	1/45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.25	47.25
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	51.90	51.90	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points.	"	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.25	53.25
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	50.00	50.00	48.10	44.50	49.00	49.00
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.50	41.50	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.25
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago 2/	"	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55	74.55
Meat scraps, Chicago 2/	"	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50	73.50
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	44.80	44.80	42.95	42.00	44.70	44.70
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.95	2.97	2.88	2.88	3.08	3.12
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.60	3.61	3.55	3.54	3.75	3.80

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, U. S.	1910-14 = 100	182	184	171	169	180	183
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets	1935-39 = 100	166	166	166	166	166	166
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	166	166
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	166	166	166	166
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	168	168	167	167	166	166

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 3/

Hog-corn, Chicago	Bushel	12.1	11.7	12.8	12.7	4/ 12.3	4/ 12.2
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	"	11.5	11.3	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.2
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	"	13.1	13.0	13.6	14.0	13.5	13.7
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 5/	Pound	24.8	24.6	26.2	29.2	28.4	27.9
Milk-feed, U. S. 5/	"	1.40	1.37	1.46	1.41	1.41	1.36
Egg-feed, U. S.	"	10.2	9.1	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.1

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ 34 percent protein. 2/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags. 3/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs. 4/ Based on weighted average price of actual reported sales. Ratio based on OPA base price at Chicago for No. 3 Yellow corn of 15.5 percent moisture, would be 12.5 for March and 12.5 for April. 5/ Includes dairy production payments which began October 1, 1943.

THE FEED SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 13, 1946

Contents

	Page
Summary	3
Outlook	5
Commercial Movement of Feed Grains	15
Foreign Trade in Feed, 1945	18
United States Production of Fish Meal, Monthly, 1929-45	19

SUMMARY

The Government, in April and May, instituted a number of far-reaching actions directly affecting the feed situation. The Department of Agriculture in mid-April began a grain purchase program, including the purchase of corn of best quality from producers at ceiling prices plus a bonus of 30 cents per bushel. The initial goal was for 50 million bushels to be purchased, principally for export, with none to be used for feed. This program was terminated on May 11, however, after announcement by the Government on May 8 of a new grain-price policy. About two-thirds of the quantity called for in the original goal was purchased and all the corn scheduled for export was obtained before the program was terminated.

The principal feature of the new grain price policy announced on May 8 was the sharp upward adjustments in ceiling prices of the principal grains and byproduct feeds, effective May 13, 1946. The increases in ceilings, ranging from about 8 to 35 percent, sharply changed the price relationships between feed and livestock and livestock products. With the higher feed prices, livestock-feed price relationships are unfavorable, particularly for hog and poultry producers and cattle feeders.

The recent downtrend in livestock production will be accelerated in the coming months. Hogs will be marketed at lighter market weights this summer than last and the pig crop will be sharply reduced this fall and possibly next spring. There is likely to be somewhat heavier culling of laying flocks than usual in some areas, and a sharp reduction in broiler and turkey production. Numbers of cattle grain-fed for market in the late summer and fall of 1946 will be reduced.

Commercial supplies of feed probably will be smaller this summer than last. Some increase in commercial supplies of feed grain is likely as a result of higher prices, but supplies probably will not be as large as last summer. Byproduct-feed production will be smaller during the next few months than a year ago, reflecting chiefly lower output of wheat millfeeds and brewers' and distillers' dried grains. Commercial mixed-feed output will be reduced about 20 percent, in line with current restrictions under Government regulations. These smaller commercial supplies of feed will increase the procurement problems of livestock producers in deficit feed areas, and of processors.

Utilization of feed grains was unusually large during the first half of the present feeding season. The combined disappearance of corn, oats, and barley per grain-consuming animal unit on farms January 1 was about 8 percent greater during October-March than during the corresponding period a year earlier, and nearly 16 percent more than the 1938-42 average. Use of wheat for feed during this six-month period, amounting to about 170 million bushels including wheat in mixed-feed exports,was 28 percent more than a year earlier.

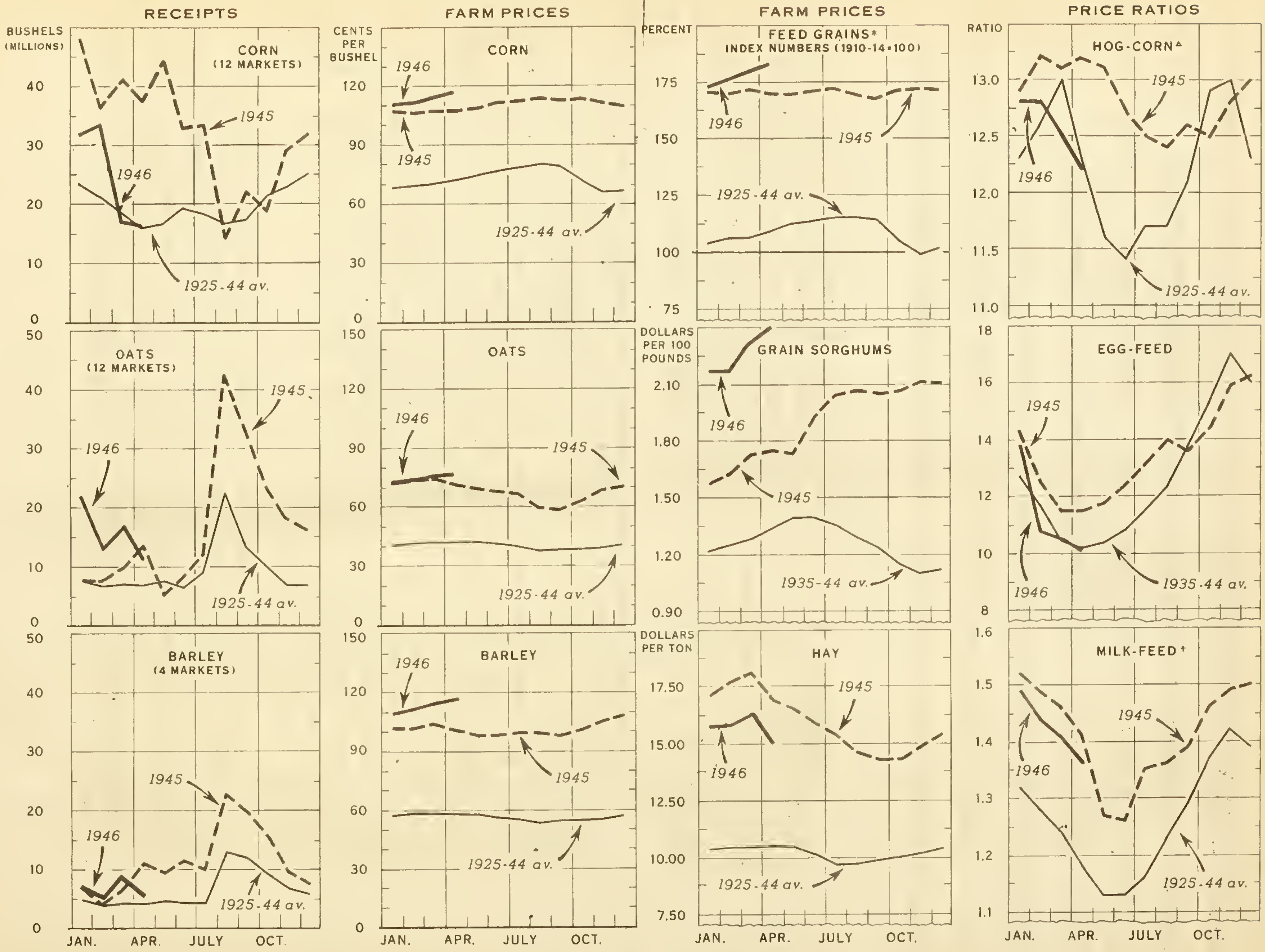
The combined stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets on April 1 were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier. Stocks of corn were 10 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest for April 1 since 1937. Barley stocks on April 1 were nearly 24 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest for that date since at least 1940. Oats stocks, however, were 38 percent larger than a year earlier, and the largest for the date on record. Carry-over stocks of hay on farms May 1 totaled 16.5 million tons, 36 percent more than on May 1 last year, and the largest on record.

BACKGROUND. - Demand for feed grains, byproduct feeds, and commercial mixed feeds continued extremely strong in April and May. Government Orders issued in February and March, placing widespread restrictions on purchase and use of grain and grain products, apparently resulted in some lessening of demand for available market supplies of feed, but there still remained a greater demand at ceiling prices than could be met by market supplies.

The index of feed grain prices in mid-April was 183(1909-14=100), only 1 point below the wartime peak of 184 reached in mid-1944. Prices received by farmers for corn through mid-April averaged slightly higher this season than last, and about the same as in 1944, - their wartime peak. Oats prices to mid-April averaged about the same as last season, but slightly lower than two years ago, when prices were the highest for the war period. Barley and grain-sorghum prices have averaged higher this season than for any year since 1920. Prices paid by farmers for hay during recent months have been below those of early 1945, when they were the highest since 1920. Prices paid by farmers for mixed dairy feed have recently been higher than at any time during the war, and the highest since World War I. Poultry ration costs for the United States as a whole were the highest on record in April.

Average prices received by farmers for livestock and livestock products were relatively higher in most months from early 1942 to April 1946 than prices of feed grains and byproduct feeds. If direct livestock subsidy payments (including payments on dairy products and on sheep and lambs and certain classes of cattle) are considered, prices of livestock and livestock products show an even greater relative increase through April this year.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



*CORN, OATS, AND BARLEY △BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS
† MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS BEGINNING OCT. 1943

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 45882 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Ceiling Prices Sharply Increased

To speed up and increase shipments of food grains to famine threatened areas abroad, the Government in April and May instituted a number of actions havin an important bearing on the feed situation. Of prime importance, so far as feed is concerned, was the offer of the Government in mid-April to buy corn from producers, primarily for export, and in mid-May the sharp upward revision in ceiling prices of grains and byproduct feeds. Under the Government purchase plan producers were paid a bonus of 30 cents per bushel above the ceiling price on the date of delivery of corn sold to Commodity Credit Corporation. Purchases were made through normal trade channels, with local elevators acting as purchasing agents for CCC. Corn purchased had to be the best grades, including grade 3 or better and grade 4 based on test weight only. About two-thirds of the quantity called for in the original goal of 50 million bushels were purchased and the entire quantity scheduled for export was obtained by the time the program was terminated on May 11.

The Government purchase program and its bonus incentive was instituted during the season of small market movement for corn. About 65 percent of a season's marketings of corn usually have taken place by the end of April. The quantity of corn which would normally be marketed by farmers during May through September, or until new crop corn becomes available in quantity, would be approximately 35 percent of the season's normal total of 600 million bushels, or slightly more than 200 million bushels.

On May 8 the Office of Economic Stabilization, the Department of Agriculture, and the Office of Price Administration announced jointly a new grain price policy, the principal feature of which was sharp upward adjustments in ceiling prices of grains and byproduct feeds, effective May 13, 1946. Increases in feed grain price ceilings were announced as follows:

Corn, 25 cents per bushel; oats, 5 cents per bushel, barley, 9 cents per bushel; grain sorghums, 18 cents per hundred pounds. Price ceilings on wheat were increased 15 cents per bushel; and on rye, 10 cents per bushel.

The action also provided for the following increases in byproduct feed price ceilings:

Fish meal, $10.00 per ton; fish scrap, $7.50 per ton; tankage, $7.50 per ton; meat scrap, $10.00 per ton; corn germ meal, $10.00 per ton; gluten feed and gluten meal, $14.00 per ton; hominy feed, brewers' dried grains, beet pulp, and millfeeds, $10.00 per ton; soybean meal, cottonseed meal, peanut meal, and linseed meal, $14.00 per ton; and minor meals, $10.00 per ton.

The increase in price ceilings of feed grain and byproduct feeds, ranging from about 8 to 35 percent, is the first material reversal in the price relationships between livestock and livestock product prices and feed prices since price controls were imposed on those products early in the war.

Most of the time since early 1942, feed costs have been low relative to returns for livestock and livestock products. With the higher feed prices, livestock-feed price relationships are unfavorable, particularly for hog and poultry producers and cattle feeders. Corn prices are 20 percent or more above the old ceilings, resulting in a hog-corn price ratio considerably below the long-time average. Poultry and dairy ration costs will be about 15 to 25 percent higher this summer than last. Commercial supplies of corn have been below the quantity sufficient to meet domestic commercial demand.

Prices of feed concentrates this spring and summer will be the highest since 1920. But with the Government restrictions on purchase and use of grain, grain products, and byproduct feed, output of commercial mixed feed this summer will be about 20 percent smaller than last. There may be some increase in marketings of feed grain, particularly corn, as a result of the sharply higher price ceilings, but even with an increase, supplies are not likely to be as large as last summer.

Output of a number of important byproduct feeds this summer, particularly wheat millfeeds and brewers' and distillers' dried grains, will be below that of a year earlier. As a result, total output of byproduct feeds during the next few months is expected to be considerably smaller than a year earlier.

With relatively small commercial supplies of corn in prospect and with reduced supplies of byproduct feeds and commercial mixed feeds, livestock producers dependent upon commercial supplies at ceiling prices will be faced with difficult procurement problems during the summer.

Livestock producers will have to depend more upon green feed and other roughage this spring and summer than a year ago. Pasture feed was very good last year, but the demand for feed grain and other concentrates slackened little, if any, during the summer. Pastures are generally reported from two to four weeks early this spring as a result of unusually mild weather, giving excellent prospects for pastures in the next few months. This factor is important for the dairy enterprise, but it is of much less significance from the standpoint of poultrymen and hog producers.

The combination of smaller market supplies of feed concentrates, relativel small carry-overs of old-crop grain except oats, and the increasing prices of feed relative to returns from livestock production will result in an acceleration of the downtrend in livestock production which had been under way. The rates of concentrate feeding to milk cows in areas such as New England and the Pacific Coast may be reduced somewhat. For the country as a whole, however, the comparatively unfavorable prospects for market supplies of dairy feed should not cause a great reduction in milk output, since a large proportion of the nation's dairy herd is fed substantially on home-grown feed. The poultry industry, particularly broiler and turkey production, is more dependent upon commercial supplies of feed than any other livestock enterprise. With a sharp decrease in market supplies of mixed feed and higher prices of feed, there is likely to be somewhat heavier culling of laying flocks than usual, and a sharp reduction in broiler and turkey production. Numbers of cattle grain-fed for market in the late summer and fall of 1946 will be reduced as a result of the smaller supplies of feed concentrates and less favorable feed-price ratios than a year ago. With higher corn prices, hogs will be marketed at lighter weights and the pig crop will be sharply reduced this fall, and possibly next spring.

Feed Grain Disappearance Heavy During First Half of Feeding Season

Feed grain utilization during the first half (October-March) of the present feeding season was unusually large, chiefly as a result of the heavy feeding to the relatively large numbers of livestock and poultry, and the lower quality of corn in some principal producing areas. The combined disappearance of corn, oats, and barley in the 6-month period October 1945 through March 1946, including use for all purposes, amounted to 76.7 million tons, or a quantity equivalent to 1,040 pounds per grain-consuming animal unit on farms January 1, 1946. This compares with a domestic disappearance equivalent to 960 pounds per animal unit during the corresponding period of the 1944-45 feeding year, and with 900 pounds in the 5-year (1938-42) period. The combined disappearance of the three grains during October-December 1945 was 9 percent greater than a year earlier, and 11 percent greater during January-March 1946 than in January-March 1945.

The domestic disappearance of corn during the first half of the present feeding season totaled 2,229 million bushels, 8 percent greater than a year earlier, and only 3 percent smaller than the record October-March disappearance in 1943-44, when there were 17 percent more animal units on farms. The domestic disappearance of corn in the January-March quarter amounted to more than 846 million bushels, 61 million bushels (8 percent) greater than in the same quarter of 1945, and only 30 million bushels less than the record disappearance for the quarter in 1943.

Domestic disappearance of oats for the six months (October-March) amounted to 725 million bushels, 29 percent greater than for the corresponding 6 months of 1944-45, and by far the greatest disappearance on record. The very heavy utilization of oats this season is chiefly the result of much substitution of that grain for other grains in livestock feeding. Total supplies of oats last July 1 (1945 production plus carry-over) were the largest on record. Disappearance of oats in the January-March quarter totaled about 423 million bushels, 26 percent more than in the corresponding quarter a year earlier, also by far the greatest on record.

Domestic disappearance of barley during October-March was 113 million bushels, somewhat smaller than for that period during recent years. The smaller disappearance of barley, in contrast to corn and oats, is primarily the result of (1) the relatively small supply of that grain and (2) the fact that under maximum price regulations the ceiling price for barley sold for malt purposes is about 15 cents per bushel more than barley for feed. Thus maltsters have first call on the commercial supply of barley. Without price control, there probably would be considerably more barley fed than under present conditions. The purchase and use of barley by maltsters have not been restricted by Government Order, however, so that comparatively large quantities of barley are used for producing malt.

Table 2 .- Corn: Domestic disappearance, by quarters, United States, 1938-46

Year beginning October	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Average 1938-42	1,134	695	492	335	2,656
1942	1,307	876	620	449	3,252
1943	1,419	868	531	362	3,180
1944	1,286	785	588	440	3,099
1945	1,383	846			

Table 3 .- Oats and barley: Domestic disappearance, by quarters, United States, 1938-46

Year beginning July	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
			Oats		
Average 1938-42	391	211	320	249	1,171
1942	409	252	399	297	1,357
1943	453	236	309	268	1,266
1944	394	226	336	235	1,191
1945	445	302	425		
			Barley		
Average 1939-42	130	78	76	56	340
1942	158	100	99	77	434
1943	165	100	72	60	397
1944	131	61	61	46	299
1945	139	49	64		

Stocks of Corn, Oats, and Barley 10 Percent Smaller on April 1 than Year Earlier

The combined stocks of corn, oats, and barley on farms and at terminal markets on April 1 totaled 42.3 million tons, 10 percent smaller than on April 1, 1945, and only slightly larger than on April 1, 1944, when supplies were the smallest in recent years. Stocks of corn were 1,096 million bushels, 251 million smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest for April 1 since 1937. Barley stocks were nearly 24 percent smaller than on April 1 a year ago, and the smallest for that date since 1940, the earliest year for which data on April 1 farm stocks are available. On the other hand, stocks of oats on April 1 were more than one-third (38 percent) larger than on April 1, 1945, and the largest on record for that date.

Supplies of corn were larger on April 1 than a year earlier in the North Atlantic States, the East North Central States, the South Atlantic, and the South Central States (except Oklahoma and Texas). But stocks were material smaller in the West North Central and Western regions on April 1 than a year earlier, Oats stocks on April 1 were considerably larger than a year earlier in all regions except the South Central and the Western States. Barley stocks on April 1 were smaller than on April 1, 1945, in all geographic divisions, wi the most important reduction being in the West North Central States, the regio of greatest production.

Table 4. - April 1 stocks of corn, oats, and barley, United States, 1940-46 1/

April 1	Corn	Oats	Barley	Total corn, oats, and barley
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons
1940	1,398,046	357,873	93,943	47,126
1941	1,444,521	475,042	109,061	50,665
1942	1,407,561	437,913	126,324	49,450
1943	1,438,723	511,051	150,987	52,085
1944	1,107,916	421,014	103,371	40,239
1945	1,346,121	435,035	106,728	47,213
1946 2/..	1,095,603	602,458	81,609	42,275

1/ Stocks in all positions except interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, data for which are not available prior to 1943.

2/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Corn: Distribution of the April 1 stocks, 1939-46

Position	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Stocks on farms:								
Sealed under Gov't. loan	259	451	299	262	116	7	14.5	---
Unsealed	958	816	901	1,028	1,259	1,086	1/1,296.5	1,072
Total	1,217	1,267	1,200	1,290	1,375	1,093	1,311	1,072
Govt. owned stocks:								
Terminal elevators	14	12	58	18	7	2/	.4	---
Steel bins	---	61	124	48	18	3/1	.1	---
Country or sub-terminal elevators.............	---	30	49	9	3	---	4/ 13.9	---
Total	14	103	231	75	28	1	14.4	---
Terminal market stocks 5/	30	28	14	43	36	14	20.6	24
Total stocks 6/...........	1,261	1,398	1,445	1,408	1,439	1,108	1,346	1,096
Stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses	---	---	---	---	51	33	45	35

Compiled from reports of the Commodity Credit Corporation, Grain Branch, P.M.A., and Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Exclusive of 13.9 million bushels of Government-owned stocks remaining on farms April 1, 1945. 2/ Included with steel bins. 3/ Includes Government stocks at terminal elevators. 4/ Government-owned stocks stored on farms. 5/ Exclusive of terminal stocks owned by the Government. 6/ Exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, data for which are not available prior to 1943.

Table 6.- Oats and barley: Distribution of April 1 stocks, 1939-46

Item	Farm	Terminal market	Total 1/	Stocks at interior mills, elevators and warehouses
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Oats stocks April 1				
1939	420,264	12,601	432,865	---
1940	350,334	7,539	357,873	---
1941	470,955	4,087	475,042	---
1942	432,020	5,893	437,913	---
1943	504,869	6,182	511,051	27,407
1944	415,576	5,438	421,014	21,116
1945	426,438	8,597	435,035	29,247
1946	578,568	23,890	602,458	30,340
Barley stocks April 1				
1940	80,000	13,943	93,943	---
1941	102,500	6,561	109,061	---
1942	118,000	8,324	126,324	---
1943	144,000	6,987	150,987	38,459
1944	92,424	10,947	103,371	31,376
1945	84,870	21,858	106,728	35,629
1946	70,309	11,300	81,609	29,390

1/ Exclusive of stocks at interior mills, elevators, and warehouses, data for which are not available prior to 1943.

Hay Carry-Over 36 Percent Larger Than Last Year; New-Crop Prospects Favorable on May 1

The carry-over of old-crop hay on farms May 1 is reported at a record of about 16.5 million tons. This is 4.4 million tons or 36 percent more than on May 1, 1945, and 5.2 million more than the 10-year (1935-44) average carry-over on May 1. The principal factors in the larger carry-over of hay this year were the near-record supplies for the season and the early availability of green feed this spring.

Stocks in most of the States bordering on or East of the Mississippi River, in the Great Plains States, and in the Pacific Northwest were larger than average, but below average stocks were reported in the Southwest, from New Mexico to California.

The outlook for hay production this year was favorable on May 1. Condition of wild hay was not reported, but condition of tame hay at that time was 87 percent of "normal" compared with 83 percent a year ago, and with the 10-year (1935-44) average of 80 percent. The total hay crop is expected to be more than 100 million tons.

Table 7.-Hay supply and consumption, numbers of hay-consuming animal units, and supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, 1940-46

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Animal units on farms Jan. 1 following 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
1940	94,767	11,097	105,864	92,910	1.31	1.15	80,615
1941	94,238	12,954	107,192	95,932	1.28	1.15	83,499
1942	105,292	11,260	116,552	103,144	1.35	1.20	86,184
1943	99,573	13,408	112,981	102,705	1.29	1.17	87,732
1944	97,954	10,276	108,230	96,104	1.25	1.11	86,330
1945	104,951	12,126	117,077	100,544	1.41	1.21	83,303
1946	2/100,000	16,533	2/ 116,533				

1/ Hay, forage, and pasture - consuming animal units.
Weighted as follows: Horses, mules, and milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.75; sheep, 0.12.
2/ Preliminary indication.

Canadian Grain Stocks Small; Argentina Reports Another Small Corn Crop

Stocks of Canadian grain on March 31, 1946, were substantially smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest for that date since 1939, chiefly as a result of relatively small 1945 production and, in the case of wheat, heavy exports. Stocks of wheat in all positions on March 31 were less than half as large as stocks a year earlier, and the smallest for that date since 1939. Total stocks of Canadian oats on March 31 were 31 percent smaller than a year earlier, and the smallest since 1942.

Barley stocks were 25 percent smaller than on March 31, 1945, and the smallest for March 31 since 1942. Stocks of both oats and barley were larger than the 1934-43 average for that date, however. Canadian rye stocks were very small at the end of March, with only 1.8 million bushels available in all positions compared with 5.0 million a year earlier, a reduction of 64 percent.

Table 8.- Canada: Stocks of grain in all positions, March 31, 1946, with comparisons

Year	Wheat	Oats 1/	Barley	Rye
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Average 1934-43	368,199	148,635	45,038	7,126
1940....	419,062	154,448	37,562	7,121
1941....	652,453	145,153	35,834	10,211
1942....	566,447	112,581	46,178	7,072
1943....	762,389	393,465	167,056	21,509
1944....	545,650	255,762	115,724	13,177
1945....	504,171	243,000	89,172	5,034
1946....	213,412	168,092	66,881	1,818

Source : Published reports of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.
1/ 34-pound bushels.

The Argentine Government in its first estimate on prospective production of corn in that country this year reported that only about 150 millio bushels would be harvested. This estimate is considerably below earlier private estimates, which varied widely but averaged around 200 million bushels. Contributing causes to the small crop have been a small planted acreage, early dryness, and locust damage in some sections. Last year's production was small, amounting to only about 117 million bushels. In 1944, production amounted to nearly 344 million bushels, while in 1943 production was only about 76 million. From 1940 to 1942 production ranged from 356 million to 408 million bushels. Should the corn crop prove to be as small as indicated by the Argentine Government, exports of corn from that country during the current season, although large than a year ago, probably will be smaller than average.

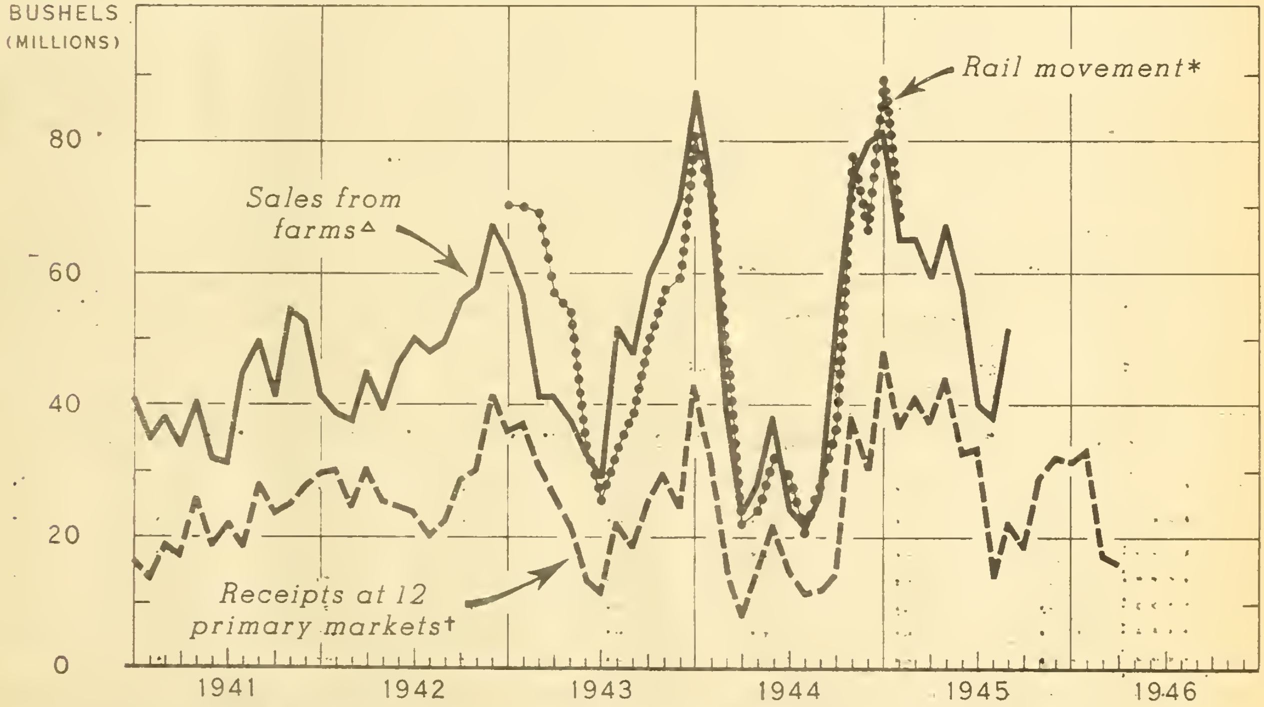
COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF FEED GRAINS

Up until April, farmers marketed corn, oats, and barley at least at normal rates. By the end of the current marketing season farmers may have sold slightly more than 600 million bushels of corn, almost 400 million bushels of oats, and nearly 150 million bushels of barley. If these totals are achieved, marketing of corn and barley will total more than usual, and marketings of oats will be of near-record proportions.

The quantity of corn sold each season during the 1925-44 period averaged 485 million bushels, with a range of 153 million bushels sold from the crop produced in the serious drought year of 1934, to the record of 730 million bushels sold during the 1944-45 marketing year. Since 1937, producers' sales of corn ranged from 18.4 percent of the total corn produced (1943 crop) to 22.8 percent (1944 crop) with an average for the period of 20.8 percent.

The seasonal pattern of sales of corn from farms is shown in the chart below. A small quantity of new-crop corn is sold by farmers in August and September each year, but the period of substantial marketings begins about October and the peak is usually reached in November or December. The season of smallest marketings usually is February through August or September. Ordinarily about half of the total marketings from a crop have been completed by the end of February. Prior to 1943 the seasonal decline in corn marketings after January was not too pronounced, but beginning with 1943, the seasonal drop has been more than usual. This development has been one of the factors

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF CORN, UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS, 1941-46



*CORN SHIPPED (ORIGINATING) ON CLASS I STEAM RAILWAYS. DATA SUBSEQUENT TO FEBRUARY 1945 NOT YET REPORTED.
△COMPUTED FROM THE PERCENTAGE OF SALES OF CORN FROM FARMS DURING EACH MONTH OF THE CROP YEAR
†CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, MINNEAPOLIS, DULUTH, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY, PEORIA, OMAHA, INDIANAPOLIS, SIOUX CITY, ST JOSEPH, AND WICHITA

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45942 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS responsible for the serious difficulties encountered by many users dependent upon commercial supplies during the spring and summer of each of the past three years. A large part of the corn sold from farms usually moves by rail. About half of the corn sold from farms goes through the 12 principal terminal markets of the country, in a seasonal pattern similar to that of total sales from farms.

The proportion of the oats crop sold by producers each season showed a downward trend from 1909, when more than 30 percent was sold, until the early 1930's, when the proportion was less than 20 percent (oats sold from the very small drought year crop of 1934 amounted to only 12 percent). Since 1935-36 the proportion of the oats crop sold has shown an upward trend, and during the current season it is estimated that farmers will sell approximately 25 percent of their 1945 crop, the greatest proportion in 20 years. Actual quantities of oats sold in a season have shown considerable variation, ranging from as little as 66.5 million bushels (1934-35) to as much as 447 million bushels (1917-18). This season's marketings are now estimated at about 390 million, the largest amount sold in a season since 1924-25, and the sixth largest on record. About 50 percent of the total season's marketings of oats occurs by October 1, nearly three-fourths by January 1, and almost 90 percent by April 1. About half of the total farm sales of oats goes through the 12 principal terminal markets of the country.

As in the case of corn and oats, the quantity of barley marketed by farmers in a season has shown considerable variation. The quantity marketed from farms each season since 1909 has ranged from 46 million bushels (1934-35) to nearly 166 million (1942-43). Marketings each season since 1938-39 have been much larger than average, reflecting particularly the increased use of barley for malt.

The quantity of barley estimated to be marketed by producers during the current season, nearly 148 million bushels, is the second largest on record, being exceeded only in 1942-43. In terms of the proportion of the total crop, the quantity of barley marketed each season has ranged from 27 percent (1931-32) to 56 percent (1911-12), with a 35-year (1910-44) average of 41 percent.

Usually the period of heaviest marketings of barley from farms occurs during June-September. About 58 percent of the total season's marketings of barley occurs by October 1, 80 percent by January 1, and 90 percent by April 1. Of the total quantity of barley sold by farmers each season, about three-fourths goes through four principal terminal markets.

Table 9.- Farm sales of feed grains and hay, and terminal market receipts of corn, oats, and barley, United States, crop marketing seasons 1939-45

Marketing season beginning	Corn		Oats		Barley		Sorghum grain	Hay
	Farm sales	Terminal market receipts 1/	Farm sales	Terminal market receipts 1/	Farm sales	Terminal market receipts 2/	Farm sales	Farm sales
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 tons
1939	581,662	238,012	165,733	78,147	119,650	94,833	14,143	9,861
1940	487,175	257,852	219,492	61,397	116,031	89,616	26,060	10,693
1941	543,674	307,499	221,985	91,943	134,919	104,760	37,122	10,629
1942	581,104	317,699	242,475	117,545	165,761	127,845	32,559	12,333
1943	558,084	253,147	222,637	134,738	143,565	147,709	55,681	12,306
1944	730,029	392,350	251,070	134,120	139,296	146,357	104,374	11,997
1945	3/ 617,875	4/ 177,639	3/ 390,824	5/ 207,730	3/ 147,647	5/ 110,645	3/ 52,677	3/ 13,275

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita. Year beginning October for corn and July for oats.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth. Year beginning July.

3/ Preliminary.

4/ October-April.

5/ July-April.

Table 10.- Commercial movement of corn, United States, by months, 1941-46

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
					Sales from farms 1/							
1941	40.9	34.6	38.0	33.6	40.4	31.7	31.2	44.8	49.7	2/41.3	54.4	52.7
1942	41.3	38.6	37.5	45.1	39.2	46.2	50.0	47.9	43.5	2/55.8	57.5	67.4
1943	62.8	56.4	41.3	41.3	37.8	32.5	29.1	51.7	47.7	2/59.7	64.7	71.4
1944	87.6	74.2	39.1	23.5	27.9	38.0	24.0	21.8	26.2	2/52.5	74.5	79.0
1945	81.0	65.0	65.0	53.1	67.2	57.7	40.1	37.9	50.4			
					Receipts at 12 primary markets 3/							
1941	16.5	13.9	18.7	17.0	25.9	18.7	22.1	18.4	27.9	23.6	24.9	27.8
1942	29.8	30.2	24.5	30.6	25.5	24.5	23.7	20.1	22.3	28.6	30.1	41.3
1943	35.8	37.0	30.9	26.4	21.8	13.9	11.5	22.0	18.4	25.2	29.7	21.5
1944	43.0	31.1	15.7	8.1	15.4	22.1	14.8	11.5	12.1	14.7	38.1	30.8
1945	48.0	36.3	40.9	37.4	44.1	32.6	33.3	14.0	22.1	18.8	28.9	32.0
1946	31.6	33.2	17.1	16.0								
						Rail movement 4/						
1943	70.5	70.2	69.1	56.9	54.1	33.9	25.8	33.7	38.7	40.3	57.3	59.2
1944	80.7	71.9	47.4	22.0	24.1	32.1	29.8	20.8	27.8	36.2	77.8	66.7
1945	89.0	68.6										

1/ Computed from the percentage of sales of corn from farms during each month of the marketing year.
2/ Includes small quantities of new crop corn sold in August and September.
3/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.
4/ Corn shipped (originating) on Class I steam railways. Data subsequent to February 1945 not yet reported.

Table 11.- United States trade in food grains and byproduct feeds, 1941-46

Item	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Jan.-Feb. 1946
IMPORTS						
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn	786	586	217	9,168	578	180
Corn meal (in terms of grain)	1/	16	9	4	39	0
Total corn and meal	786	602	226	9,172	617	180
Oats	6,024	9,592	80,624	83,694	55,494	1,270
Oatmeal (in terms of grain)	2	1	12	107	15	1/
Total oats and oatmeal	6,026	9,593	80,636	83,801	55,509	1,270
Barley	898	6,387	44,607	42,113	17,742	226
Barley flour (in terms of grain)	1	3	3	7	0	0
Barley malt	1,007	321	1,065	136	227	5
Total barley and malt	1,906	6,711	45,675	42,256	17,969	231
Wheat, including flour	15,826	9,742	58,760	136,262	18,038	2,349
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wheat millfeeds 2/	335.1	182.5	87.4	54.4	52.6	17.8
Cottonseed cake and meal	45.7	39.7	65.0	91.0	77.9	7.7
Soybean cake and meal	4.2	0	0	0	0	1/
Linseed cake and meal	.6	.2	1.4	5.6	7.5	.2
Peanut cake and meal	7.5	4.6	5.6	2.2	2.6	.5
Copra cake and meal	80.8	4.1	0	0	.1	.1
Tankage for feed	103.2	14.9	63.1	55.3	10.3	1.4
Fish cake and meal	51.3	22.0	2.9	9.3	2.2	.3
EXPORTS						
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn	19,350	9,798	5,133	10,231	15,530	596
Cornmeal (in terms of grain)	332	390	326	362	537	89
Total corn and meal	19,682	10,188	5,459	10,593	16,067	685
Oats	530	416	121	292	3,617	8,232
Oatmeal (in terms of grain)	3,657	1,815	3,971	3,286	4,305	458
Total oats and oatmeal	4,187	2,231	4,092	3,578	7,922	8,690
Barley	1,218	827	407	306	2,809	137
Barley malt	1,912	1,524	1,961	3,550	4,739	1,054
Total barley and malt	3,130	2,351	2,368	3,856	7,548	1,191
Grain sorghums	4	1/	2	40	5,131	67
Wheat, including flour	40,649	27,235	43,607	50,594	187,557	69,960
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wheat millfeeds	.3	1.0	.5	3.3	1.8	.1
Cottonseed cake and meal	.7	1.3	1.7	.1	3/	3/
Soybean cake and meal	25.7	19.3	16.7	15.3	9.1	.2
Linseed cake and meal	6.4	11.0	2.0	1.3	.8	3/
Peanut cake and meal	0	0	0	0	.5	0
Copra cake and meal	0	0	.1	.1	.2	0
Mixed dairy and poultry feeds	8.7	11.5	7.3	12.8	106.0	11.3
Fish cake and meal	.3	.1	3/	3/	3/	3/

Compiled from data of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and Bureau of the Census.

1/ Less than 500 bushels. 2/Imports of direct importation. 3/ Less than 50 tons.

REVIEW OF FOREIGN TRADE IN FEED, 1945

Outstanding developments in foreign trade in feed during 1945 were the sharp reduction in oats and barley imports, the great increase in exports of commercial mixed feeds, and a sharp reversal in trade in wheat. (Table 11)

Imports of wheat for feed declined materially in 1945, while exports of wheat for food increased very sharply as a result of the discontinuance of the Government feed wheat program on the one hand, and the efforts of the Government to supply wheat and flour for foreign peoples in need. Only a very small quantity of corn was imported during 1945, and exports also were very small.

Imports of oats and barley during 1945 were considerably larger than usual, but much smaller than in 1943 and 1944, when extraordinarily large quantities were imported. Imports during those years were mostly for feed purposes, to supplement the domestic feed grain supply, which was insufficient to meet the greatly expanded livestock requirements during the war. Imports of oats and barley in 1945 probably would have continued as large as or larger than in 1943 and 1944 if Canada had been in a position to supply grain. Exports of oats, while somewhat larger than during earlier years, were small in relation to supplies in this country. Barley exports were small in 1945.

Exports of sorghum grain showed a very sharp increase over previous years, reflecting the large domestic supplies of those grains available from the record 1944 crop.

Imports of byproduct feeds were generally smaller in 1945 than in the two previous years, and the total tonnage was small. The greatest proportion of total tonnage imported was cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds. More than half of the wheat millfeed imports came from Canadian wheat milled in bond in this country. Most of the cottonseed cake and meal was imported from Brazil and Mexico. As compared with a year earlier, imports of tankage (for feed) and fish meal declined the greatest proportionately.

Exports of byproduct feeds in 1945 were confined largely to soybean cake and meal. Only very small quantities of other kinds of byproduct feeds were exported during the coming year, except insofar as they were ingredients of commercial mixed feeds exported.

More than 100,000 tons of mixed dairy and poultry feed were exported during 1945, by far the greatest quantity ever exported in a year. Most of this feed was exported under the Government relief program to liberated areas beginning shortly before VE-Day. Exports of mixed feed during the first two months of 1946 were nearly as large as annual totals in recent years, except 1945.

Table 12.- United States production of fish meal, by months and by species, year beginning October, 1929-45 1/

Year beginning October	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1929	9,905	11,444	9,105	7,803	8,053	5,835	2,726	4,112	13,667	18,270	16,993	13,357	121,270
1930	9,523	7,965	4,822	4,134	4,978	3,326	2,529	3,008	8,700	11,564	11,036	8,998	80,583
1931	5,745	6,004	5,390	4,513	3,339	2,039	2,169	2,987	11,682	14,990	12,972	12,390	84,220
1932	9,238	9,786	8,792	9,877	6,582	3,989	2,114	3,328	11,274	14,682	16,537	12,475	108,674
1933	8,941	16,764	13,947	16,493	15,446	4,326	2,880	3,863	14,450	18,688	20,053	20,974	156,825
1934	19,381	20,325	18,494	21,537	15,865	5,210	3,038	4,509	14,563	17,904	15,407	21,805	178,038
1935	20,006	23,758	18,911	22,653	7,938	8,203	2,917	4,940	16,426	20,304	19,683	34,279	200,018
1936	26,392	28,238	28,323	12,113	14,987	10,597	3,611	5,111	16,371	21,356	18,067	21,240	206,406
1937	23,177	20,661	20,766	10,379	4,949	3,124	2,663	4,631	15,640	20,641	22,453	26,459	175,543
1938	17,979	24,075	30,409	20,057	6,563	5,385	3,261	5,396	18,764	23,743	20,482	18,669	194,783
1939	26,185	31,130	30,614	11,608	7,355	3,346	2,322	4,857	17,217	21,065	19,756	15,240	190,695
1940	23,753	32,548	18,657	13,571	8,536	2,573	3,148	5,443	22,036	26,163	35,758	34,680	226,866
1941	33,702	31,425	8,780	7,008	4,241	3,868	3,464	5,289	15,760	18,478	27,240	24,971	184,226
1942	19,541	21,992	16,634	9,856	7,296	2,201	2,903	6,217	23,064	21,875	26,972	36,354	194,905
1943	16,543	19,369	16,198	12,231	3,998	2,456	3,253	5,108	22,653	30,954	30,998	26,552	190,313
1944 2/..	36,139	20,970	14,913	10,000	3,800	2,600	4,600	9,100	21,000	24,000	34,000	29,000	210,122
1945 2/..	25,447	15,960	11,690	6,928	2,400								

	Production by species						
	Groundfish	Herring	Menhaden	Pilchard	Tuna and Mackerel	Other	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1929	14,010	14,667	32,995	34,107	8,758	16,733	121,270
1930	12,591	9,664	23,031	16,489	6,419	12,389	80,583
1931	10,877	10,588	34,026	16,337	4,048	8,344	84,220
1932	9,541	12,008	32,283	40,003	5,764	9,075	108,674
1933	10,957	16,184	36,878	72,538	10,034	10,234	156,825
1934	12,901	17,866	31,642	92,178	11,951	11,500	178,038
1935	15,814	17,140	40,455	103,742	12,262	10,605	200,018
1936	17,642	21,587	36,879	106,814	13,402	10,082	206,406
1937	15,115	18,174	38,708	80,127	12,131	11,288	175,543
1938	15,535	18,633	50,721	86,498	10,701	12,695	194,783
1939	15,066	10,132	55,712	84,126	13,363	12,296	190,695
1940	20,204	12,785	72,207	100,457	10,873	10,340	226,866
1941	23,635	6,837	54,549	82,399	7,063	9,743	184,226
1942	18,990	10,210	66,361	81,255	7,829	10,260	194,905
1943	21,525	14,351	68,620	67,309	9,381	9,127	190,313
1944	21,356	12,340	73,427	83,710	9,848	2/ 9,441	2/ 210,122

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

1/ Partly estimated. Includes production in Alaska. Does not include production of acidulated scrap.
2/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

UNITED STATES PRODUCTION OF FISH MEAL, MONTHLY, 1929-45

With this issue there are presented monthly data on the production of fish meal in the United States and Alaska, beginning with October 1929. Heretofore, only annual data have been reported, and their conversion to estimates of production and supplies of fish meal for the feeding season beginning October required various methods of adjustment, including use of data on fish oil production. The new monthly data (Table 12) have been determined by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior on the basis of (1) actual reports for a considerable portion of the industry and (2) estimates of the remainder of the production based on other information gathered over a period of many years. These data do not include production of acidulated fish scrap, as that production is not used for feeding.

Fish meal, an important high-protein feed, is especially valuable in the feeding of hogs and poultry. From the standpoint of tonnage produced, fish meal output is small compared with other high-protein feeds such as soybean cake and meal, cottonseed cake and meal, linseed cake and meal, corn gluten feed and meal, and tankage and meat scraps. It has, however, a generally higher protein content than most of those feeds. On an oilmeal equivalent basis, supplies of fish meal, including imports, account for about 5 percent of the high-protein feed fed to livestock each season, exclusive of milk and milk products fed in liquid form. Total production of fish meal in the United States and Alaska has been relatively stable during recent years, with the peak in production reached during the 1940-41 season.

Meal from pilchard and menhaden constitutes the largest proportion of total fish meal production in the United States. Nearly all of the pilchard meal is produced in California, with relatively important production in some years in Washington and Oregon. Meal produced from menhaden is mostly produced on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, with the major portion being produced in the Middle-Atlantic, Chesapeake, and South Atlantic States. Groundfish meal comes largely from New England States, while herring meal is produced principally in Alaska, and some in Maine. Meal from tuna and mackerel is produced in the Pacific Coast States, with the greatest proportion being produced in the San Pedro and San Diego districts of California.

The major proportion of fish meal production occurs during the last six months of the calendar year. Pilchard meal is largely produced in the August-February period; manhaden meal, June through November; and herring meal through September.

Table 13 .- Corn, oats, and barley: Stocks April 1, United States, by States and geographic divisions, 1940-46 [1]

State	Corn [2]			Oats [3]			Barley [3]		Total	
	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	Average 1940-44	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Me.	31	32	19	1,689	1,160	1,225	25	27	20	21
N. H.	37	43	46	89	65	113	---	---	2	3
Vt.	54	49	49	576	418	495	35	33	9	10
Mass.	155	112	116	48	50	65	---	---	4	4
R. I.	17	11	16	10	7	8	---	---	[4]	1
Conn.	148	120	128	45	27	46	---	---	4	4
N. Y.	6,021	2,328	3,433	11,131	11,362	11,683	1,245	874	277	304
N. J.	2,578	2,205	2,765	424	387	697	35	23	69	89
Pa.	17,663	18,435	24,743	9,488	8,628	9,790	579	819	668	869
N. Atl.	26,707	23,335	31,315	23,500	22,104	24,122	1,919	1,776	1,053	1,305
Ohio	62,765	49,327	68,668	14,860	12,722	19,001	86	229	1,587	2,232
Ind.	79,578	71,120	100,964	13,686	8,910	19,314	257	155	2,140	3,140
Ill.	240,327	182,146	154,995	45,847	33,266	54,906	1,438	643	5,667	5,234
Mich.	19,848	18,766	21,379	21,117	16,317	25,116	1,287	1,328	817	1,032
Wis.	21,930	27,271	18,217	33,692	47,578	62,180	4,968	5,301	1,644	1,632
E. N. Cent.	424,448	348,630	364,223	129,202	118,793	180,517	8,036	7,656	11,855	13,270
Minn.	99,456	102,040	61,473	64,060	68,728	108,615	16,826	8,857	4,361	3,672
Iowa	375,821	279,045	202,949	77,371	50,034	92,984	30	105	8,614	7,173
Mo.	65,058	79,668	43,178	17,467	13,013	11,817	1,416	574	2,473	1,412
N. Dak.	2,575	4,933	2,323	28,609	41,841	39,592	24,060	20,429	1,382	1,189
S. Dak.	28,957	68,406	36,796	28,362	42,518	65,104	12,517	11,844	2,896	2,356
Nebr.	92,022	172,577	91,883	19,851	15,053	30,317	4,435	4,643	5,179	3,169
Kans.	22,054	47,539	22,945	10,401	8,606	4,128	4,867	2,000	1,586	756
W.N. Cent.	685,943	754,108	461,547	246,121	239,793	352,557	64,151	48,452	26,491	19,727
Del.	1,648	1,592	1,761	16	23	27	38	72	46	52
Md.	6,670	7,053	6,094	297	325	1,987	352	404	211	212
Va.	12,409	13,499	17,177	612	849	909	489	423	403	506
W. Va.	4,064	3,191	4,271	598	486	665	43	44	98	131
N. C.	21,752	24,126	27,038	983	1,875	1,734	211	109	711	787
S. C.	9,647	11,062	10,771	1,369	1,958	2,083	14	13	342	335
Ga.	17,688	18,018	22,036	831	1,570	1,950	20	14	530	649
Fla.	2,189	1,571	1,624	6	16	19	---	---	44	46
S. Atl.	76,067	80,118	90,772	4,712	7,102	9,374	1,167	1,079	2,385	2,718
Ky.	27,062	25,784	32,405	351	369	432	270	246	735	920
Tenn.	26,064	23,233	27,718	657	640	1,276	313	225	668	802
Ala.	18,791	22,502	22,569	499	415	475	20	17	637	640
Miss.	17,040	17,116	22,293	1,247	1,812	2,051	33	27	509	658
Ark.	12,966	11,259	12,875	1,027	1,881	1,313	26	18	346	382
La.	7,752	6,178	6,644	570	855	821	---	---	187	199
Okla.	7,396	9,192	5,777	5,479	8,278	4,396	1,182	489	418	244
Tex.	22,093	17,427	12,861	7,136	7,945	7,873	1,364	782	648	505
S. Cent.	139,164	132,691	143,142	16,966	22,195	18,637	3,208	1,804	4,148	4,350
Mont.	299	192	55	7,518	9,116	4,933	6,842	4,902	315	198
Idaho	517	359	263	2,287	2,558	1,906	4,328	3,434	155	120
Wyo.	217	94	61	1,551	2,419	2,187	1,246	839	71	57
Colo.	3,452	4,038	2,920	1,987	3,261	2,863	5,535	4,348	298	232
N. Mex.	969	1,482	505	204	336	123	269	66	53	18
Ariz.	151	154	146	48	64	77	337	133	13	8
Utah	101	43	6	677	960	733	2,211	2,228	70	65
Nev.	6	3	3	79	114	68	234	192	8	6
Wash.	301	99	76	2,860	2,431	2,332	2,153	2,110	93	90
Oreg.	502	361	186	2,689	3,470	1,876	3,120	1,028	141	60
Calif.	509	414	383	178	319	153	1,972	1,562	64	51
West	7,024	7,239	4,604	20,078	25,048	17,251	28,247	20,842	1,281	905
U. S.	1,359,353	1,346,121	1,095,603	440,579	435,035	602,458	106,728	81,609	47,213	42,275

---

[1] Farm stocks by States are shown in the April 1, 1946 crop report.

[2] Farm and terminal market stocks plus corn owned by the Government.

[3] Farm and terminal market stocks.

[4] Less than 500 tons.

Table 14.- Feed balance, livestock production, and feed per unit of livestock, United States, year beginning October, 1938-45

Item	Average 1938-42	1942	1943	1944 1/	1945 1/
	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons	Million tons
Supply					
Stocks beginning of crop year 2/	20.1	18.8	16.7	10.7	14.0
Production					
Corn	75.0	87.7	84.9	89.7	84.5
Oats	18.6	21.6	18.2	18.5	24.8
Barley	7.9	10.3	7.8	6.7	6.3
Sorghum grains	2.4	3.0	2.9	5.1	2.7
Total feed grains produced	103.9	122.6	113.8	120.0	118.3
Other grains fed 3/	6.7	15.1	15.9	11.0	9.3
Byproduct feeds for feed	16.3	18.6	18.9	19.5	17.5
Total supply of concentrates	147.0	175.1	165.3	161.2	159.1
Utilization					
Domestic feed grains fed	92.3	112.0	105.8	102.9	
Domestic wheat and rye fed	6.0	12.2	9.5	8.4	
Other grain fed	.7	2.9	6.4	2.4	
Oilseed cake and meal	4.4	6.0	6.2	6.2	
Animal protein feeds	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7	
Other byproduct feeds	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.7	
Total concentrates fed	115.3	145.7	140.6	133.3	135.0
Feed grains for seed, human food, industry, and export	11.6	13.0	12.5	14.9	13.5
Total utilization	126.9	158.7	153.1	148.2	148.5
Total utilization adjusted to crop-year basis	126.5	158.4	154.6	147.2	
Stocks at end of crop year 2/	20.5	16.7	10.7	14.0	10.8
Number of grain-consuming animal units January 1 following (millions)	140.3	159.6	171.1	146.2	146.5
Supply of all concentrates per animal unit (tons)	1.05	1.10	.97	1.10	1.09*
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per animal unit January 1 following (ton)	.82	.91	.82	.91	.92*
Livestock production, October-September, in terms of production units (million) 4/	164.0	189.5	190.4	178.8	173.0
Utilization of all concentrates for feed per production unit (ton)	.70	.77	.74	.75	.78*

1/ Preliminary. Subject to change as additional data become available.

2/ Farm, terminal market, and Government-owned stocks of corn October 1, oats July 1, and barley, June 1; stocks of sorghum grains not available.

3/ Imported grain and domestic wheat and rye.

4/ An animal production unit is equal to 4,237 pounds of milk, 314 pounds of hogs, live weight, 833 pounds of cattle and calves, live weight, 185 dozen eggs, 70 chickens produced, 20 turkeys produced, 116 broilers produced, 37 sheep and lambs on farms January 1, or 0.70 horse or mule on farms January 1.

* No allowance made for excessive quantity of soft and wet corn of low feeding value.

Table 15.- Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, April 1935-45, February-April 1946

Item	April			1946		
	Average 1934-43	1944	1945	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	17,127	8,100	37,407	33,196	17,118	16,036
Oats, 12 markets 1/	4,558	4,866	13,648	13,104	16,823	11,217
Barley, 4 markets 2/	4,813	9,078	10,814	5,089	8,868	5,062

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.

1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita.

2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Table 16.- Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-March 1944-46

Item	October-March		1945		1946	
	1944-45	1945-46	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,407.4	1,115.5	202.5	172.0	125.5	100.5
Soybean cake and meal	1,769.3	2,041.2	330.7	334.9	369.1	367.0
Linseed cake and meal	267.9	294.3	38.9	34.1	40.7	35.0
Peanut cake and meal	51.5	50.7	10.4	8.4	7.3	6.3
Copra cake and meal	23.2	1/ 17.4	3.5	4.4	3.1	4.8
Corn gluten feed and meal	466.3	362.7	75.2	83.1	40.0	79.1
Brewers' dried grains	98.5	111.5	15.7	16.4	19.8	13.7
Distillers' dried grains	302.7	200.7	46.4	55.8	42.4	34.6
Wheat millfeeds	2,927.9	2,959.8	472.2	515.1	558.4	1/300.0
Rice millfeeds	108.1	113.3	13.5	10.5	13.8	9.8
Alfalfa meal	338.8	423.7	45.0	50.2	64.3	54.0
Fish cake and meal	88.4	2/ 62.4	3.8	2.6	2.4	--
Stocks end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	104.5	55.6	94.3	104.5	56.0	55.6
Peanut cake and meal	4.2	1.1	5.2	4.2	1.4	1.1

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings reports; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, and rice millfeeds, Production and Marketing Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-February.